New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1288. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CITY POLITICS.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRACY.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

SPEECHES BY SENORS. SCHURZ, MEEKER, AND RICHTER.

Square-head Remarks by Arcularius, Connolly, and Flagg.

RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of German Democrats was held last evening at Monastery Hall, Hester-street, to ratify the ticket nominated by the General Convention. About one thousand persons were present, closely packing the large ball-room. Several banners were hung on the walls.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. MEEKER, who introduced Dr. SCHURZ as President of the meeting.

DR. SCHURZ'S SPEECH.

Dr. S. declared that he would do the best to acceptably perform his duties. The Americans had nominated their ticket not being able to be united, and it was said that it was true. But to-night it would not be so. He alluded to the rejection of the German recommendations by the Softs. The politicians before election always flattered them, and afterwards called them "d—d Dutchmen!" They must be united in order to defeat their arch enemies, the Know-Nothings.

The Presidents and Secretaries were then chosen from the different Wards.

The following resolutions were then submitted to the meeting, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the National Democratic Party has been the one which has from the first without hesitation or reserve, with power and decision, met the encroachments of the spirit of Know-Nothingism, the Know-Nothing and Native laws; and in the victories and triumphs of which we see the best guarantee of the complete overthrow of the system of proscription. That this party deserves the best sympathy and support of the American people.

Resolved, That we, as citizens, which exists between the United States and other States, which is not shared by the Democratic party, and endangers the success of this party at the coming election, deems us under the necessity, in order to make our votes profitable, to choose such candidates from both sections as we consider to be most capable and most worthy.

Resolved, That the ticket nominated by the German Democratic Convention, was truly made in accordance with these sentiments, and that we indorse the nomination of the following candidates:

For Secretary of State, G. Willett; *County Clerk*—E. B. Flagg; *Surrogate*—C. Wilmot; *Sheriff*—J. Hamblin; *Attorney and Counsel*—W. O'Donnell; *Comptroller*—W. Engs; *Commissioner of Jurors*—Henry H. Howard; *Commissioner of Common Schools*—R. Schell; *City Inspector*—; *Corporation Counsel*—L. B. Shepherd; *Assistant Supervisor*—C. G. Gunther; *Judges of Court of Common Pleas*—Charles Hill, Jr.; *Judges of Court of Sessions*—E. Whiting; *Justices of the Marine Court*—Judge Duryea; *Recorder*—M. Ulshoeffer; *Justices of the Police Court*—D. O'Keefe, Jr.

Resolved, That we feel not obligated to support this ticket with our whole interest; and most cordially call upon our German fellow-citizens, of whatever origin they may be, to unite with us in the only means offered to them to work at the coming election for the true interests of the City and of the State.

MR. MEEKER ON THE DEMOCRACY.

Mr. PHILIP MEEKER was the first speaker, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He alluded to the victories of the opponents of the Democratic Party during the last years. The Nebraska bill had created a great storm, but luckily it had now subsided. As for the Know-Nothings, their defeat had commenced in Virginia, and they would never succeed. Mr. MEEKER then spoke of the different States which had given Democratic majorities, and compared his hearers to do their best that New-York might follow their example. He alluded to the Softs, and stated that they had deserted the Democracy, and now, strange though it should seem, there was a party in existence seeking to deprive them of their rights and privileges—rights and privileges which Baron DE KALB and MONTGOMERY had so gallantly fought for. In conclusion, he remarked that, although he was a candidate, he hoped they would stand by their ticket and beat the Know-Nothings.

An indignant German here loudly stated that there was no freedom of speech, but was shouted down.

A letter was read from JONAS B. PHILLIPS, stating that he was sorry not to attend the meeting, but did not think it right for him, as a candidate for a judicial office.

MR. SCHNEIDER CALLS FOR UNION.

Mr. GUSTAV SCHNEIDER, Vice-President of the Convention, was the next speaker. He said that he first would hurl back the slanders cast upon the Convention. There must be union to defeat the Know-Nothings, and every one should vote early, so that there might be no riot. And then no blame could possibly be attached to the Germans.

MR. BOSS WILL VOTE FOR HIMSELF.

PHILIP F. ROSS, candidate for Comptroller, was next introduced. He did not think the audience would expect a speech from him. He had been talking all the evening, and now was at a some loss to know exactly what to say. Mr. ABOULARIUS requested him to beat Mr. FLAGG, and he replied that if Mr. FLAGG had two votes against him, one of them would be cast by himself. He would not run for an office, if he could not conscientiously vote for himself. He would do so at the coming election. Leaving that part of the subject, he declared himself one of those who believe that a real democrat of one hundred and fifty years in this country deserved more a man one hundred citizens than a recent arrival of five years. The great majority of the assembly were not citizens, and the rights and privileges of the Irish or himself, but those who had been citizens for three centuries. He was born in America, but Germany was his fatherland; but he was no better on that account, at least in his own estimation. He closed by requesting the audience, on Tuesday next, to take their bread and cheese in their pockets, and not return to business until their ticket had triumphed.

MR. ALDERMAN HENRICUS MAYOR WOOD.

Mr. HENRICUS RICHTER then addressed the meeting. He recommended Mr. ERNST, and exhorted his hearers to vote for him. But there would be no difficulties at the Polls; Mayor WOOD was an excellent man, and would keep peace throughout the City. He advocated Dr. WIMMEL, against whom not a single accusation had ever been brought. HENRY HOWARD was also a good man, not a bit of a loafer, but a friend of the foreigners.

The meeting then adjourned, with three cheers for Dr. WIMMEL, and three for the whole ticket, and forming in procession, marched through several of the principal streets.

Mr. VON LUMLEIN wishes us to state that he desired to defend Mr. SIEBEL, in relation to the charges brought against him by Mr. MEEKER, but was not permitted to speak by the President.

The Germans.

The Germans of the Fifth Ward met last evening at No. 82 Leonard-street. There was not a large attendance. The Germans of the Fourth Ward also met at the Shakspeare Hotel, and those of the Seventeenth Ward at Montacello Hall, both for the same purposes. In the Fourteenth Ward they indorsed for Alderman Michael Tuomey, and Messrs. Barnes, Hutton and Smith for Councilmen.

The *Demokrat* and *Abend Zeitung* run up a ticket which differs from that nominated in Mechanics' Hall only by putting on Mr. Flagg, Mr. Nicoll, and Mr. Birdsall.

Soft Mass Meeting in Tompkins Square.

A mass meeting of the Democrats of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards was held last night in Tompkins Square, for the purpose, as announced in the advertisement, of responding to the nominations of Tammany Hall. Mr. Smith, Esq., was Chairman. The platform tumbled down early, but Captain Rynders made a speech from it. When he had closed, several other speakers were drummed up, and the meeting finally broke up amid a burst of music and cheering, and a discharge of blue rockets.

Soft Mass Meeting in the Eighteenth Ward.

A very large meeting of the Softs of the Eighteenth Ward was held last night at the corner of Eighteenth-street and First-avenue. Col. Bloox, H. J. Carr, Daniel Clarke and others spoke. The principal address, however, was one by John Cochrane, in the course of which he criticised John Van Buren's recent escapades in elaborate detail.

Twenty-second Ward Drakes.

A meeting of the Democrats of the Twenty-second Ward was held last evening at the Eagle Brewery, Forty-fourth-street, to ratify the Charter nominations. Alderman Drake was renominated, and Francis B. Guest for Councilman.

There was a band—a small band—in attendance, and aided the *harrus* by their taps on the drum.

A resolution was passed, endorsing the candor and integrity of Alderman Drake, notwithstanding the attempt to destroy it by "*Fernando the First.*"

The Crack-Shells.

The Crack-Shells met last night, in Lung Hall, and nominated for Comptroller, Alderman Briggs; for Counsel to the Corporation, Mr. Branch; for County Clerk, Richard B. Connolly, provided he showed a certificate of naturalization of the proper date; and for Coroners the only four town doctors that have not pestered the other parties for nominations. They have another meeting when the moon quarters.

☞ The Soft-shell Democrats of the Thirteenth Ward held a mass meeting last evening in Midge-street, front of No. 211. Hon. John Kelly, Mr Carr, and Col. Hickock, were the speakers. They after formed a procession and paraded round the wharf.

☞ Let nobody imagine because the blundering types said that "Mr. DRAPER called the Reform Meeting to order," in the Metropolitan Theatre on Thursday night, that SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., was present on the occasion. It was Mr. PETER COOPER who opened the meeting upon that great ratification of the sale of the Reformers to Tammany.

☞ The Hard-Shell National Club held a regular meeting at No. 668 Broadway. General ELIJAH WARD, the new President of the Club, made a lengthy speech, for which he received the hearty thanks of the body. No other business was transacted.

☞ The German Hunkers shake with fear. They find that they can no longer bring German votes to the Slavery party, and that lovers of freedom naturally favor the Republican State ticket. The *Staats Zeitung* is perfectly desperate in its efforts to prevent this end; consequently, invents innumerable Roorbacks concerning the candidates. But its exertions are of little avail. The Germans love Freedom better than Slavery, and are not easily blindfolded.

☞ The K. N.'s, so the German saloon keepers tell us, go largely into the Lager Bier now-a-days. It is one way of gaining votes—sitting by the hour and guzzling beer is supposed to be a definite indication that the drinker is not so bad a K. N. after all, but that a vote in his favor would be appreciated.

☞ The *Staats Zeitung* is filled with a savage snarl at our statement that the Albany *Freie Blatter* and Buffalo *Telegraph* were influential papers. All those who witnessed the great demonstration of the Germans against the *Staats Zeitung* last year, will be able to estimate its influence.

The Kinney Expedition—Detention of the "Amelia" at Port-au-Prince.

The following copy of an original communication was received by the Mayor yesterday. It explains itself:

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
City Port-au-Prince, 26th Sept., 1855.

To Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of New-York:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have, by the authority of the laws of the United States of America, seized and detained the bark *Amelia*, which came into the outer harbor and anchored on the 15th inst.

The said bark has on board a full cargo of arms and ammunition, and everything requisite for equipping a large force of men, and I have reason to believe that the *Amelia* is one of the vessels fitted out for the Kinney Expedition.

I have sent by the schooner *Lucretia*, of New-York, Captain PETER SWENSEN, of the *Amelia*, and, as witnesses, three seamen, JOHN WARD, JAMES MCCANN, and J. WILLIAM WYMAN, who your Honor will have arrested for safe keeping until you hear from the department of State to which has been forwarded the necessary documents.

Mr. SIDNEY OAKSMITH, who came as supercargo of the *Amelia*, has also taken passage on board the schooner *Lucretia*, who, in my opinion, ought to be detained, as he refuses to give me any satisfaction relative to this affair. I have the register of the *Amelia* in my possession, which states that APPLETON CARNEGIE, of New-York, is the only owner of the said vessel, and, of course, is a party concerned.

Inclosed I send your Honor a copy of depositions which Mr. GARDNER requested me to take of Capt. SWENSEN, and to which I refused to certify.

I have the honor, Sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. LEWIS,
U. S. C. Agent.

P. S. Copy of deposition enclosed, in original.

The original not having yet come to hand, the depositions spoken of were not forthcoming. Meantime, the entire matter was referred to the U. S. District Attorney.

New-York Daily Times Guard—Attention!

In consequence of the Proclamation of His Honor Mayor WOOD, the parade of this Company is postponed until the 10th inst. Members are requested to attend at Eagle Drill-Room, corner Delancey and Chrystie-streets, THIS EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7 o'clock, for drill.

By order, T. DOWNEY, Captain.

M. ROURKE, Orderly.

P. S. Invited guests will please notice our postponement till the 10th inst.

☞ The Albany *Register* states, on authority, in reply to the *Tribune*'s statement that Gov. HUNT had advised the Whigs to support the Soft ticket, but the "statement is wholly false."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Dreadful Accident to the Excursionist Train on the Extension of the Pacific Railroad—Twenty Lives Lost—From Twenty to Fifty Badly Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 2.

An excursion train consisting of eleven cars, left here yesterday morning on the occasion of the opening of the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson City and while the train was crossing Gasconade River, about one hundred miles from here, the bridge fell precipitating ten cars a distance of nearly thirty feet into the water. Upwards of 700 persons were on the train, including many of our first citizens. Upwards of twenty are supposed to have been killed and some twenty to fifty others badly wounded. THOMAS S. O'SULLIVAN, Chief Engineer of the Road, was on the locomotive, and is among the killed. Few if any strangers were on the train.

The following is a list of the most prominent persons killed: Rev. Dr. Bullard, E. B. Dayton, E. C. Blackburn, Henry C. Houlean, Mann Butler, Adolph Abels, Capt. J. C. Clases, E. C. Yost, George Ebrell, Capt. O'Flaherty, Thomas O'Sullivan, and Thomas Gray.

The following are among those badly wounded: G. K. Budd, Hudson E. Bridge, John C. Richardson, Capt. Cousins, J. M. Winter. Slightly injured—D. H. Armstrong and L. M. Kennett.

Gen. Scott's Pay—The Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 2.

Various contradictory reports being in circulation regarding Lieutenant-General SCOTT's pay, I find on direct inquiry at the Paymaster-General's Office, that the figures in my dispatch of Wednesday are substantially correct. The official record shows that he is entitled to back pay to the amount of $10,405 to the 1st October last—no allowance being made for the eight months during which he commanded the Eastern Division of the army in Mexico. His pay, in addition to that of Major-General, is $1,320 per year. Gen. SCOTT claims $22,000 arrearages.

In the Court of Claims to-day, in the case of J. P. MCELDERY, Judge BLACKFORD delivered the opinion of the Court.

The claim was for services as extra Clerk. It was held, first, that contracts made with Executive Officers was a violation of law and void. Second, that mere voluntary service will not support an express promise to pay. Third, to sustain an implied contract with the Government the services must have been performed with the knowledge of some agent of the Government authorized to assent to the performance of such services. An order to take testimony was refused.

Mr. BAXTER concluded his argument in the Florida cases, when the Court adjourned to Monday.

The *Star*, of this evening, foots up the back pay of General SCOTT to $31,804.

Further From Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 2.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are received. They contain the details of the Mexican news to the 21st ult.

ALVAREZ was still in Cuernivaca, fifty miles from the City of Mexico, but an uninterrupted communication was kept up between himself and his ministers.

The Foreign Ministers were all at Cuernavaca at the latest dates. The *Trait d'Union* says that the Ministers of France, England, Guatemala, Prussia and Spain, with the Sardinian *Charge d'Affaires*, and the Apostolic Nuncio, had left Mexico for that place during the previous two days, while the Minister from the United States had preceded them. It then proceeds to remark upon the fact that while Mr. GARDNER had refused to recognize the Government of CARERRA, he had showed the utmost alacrity in acknowledging that of ALVAREZ. He is assailed as having in his recognition passed the accustomed limits of diplomatic address, in the very laudational language used, as well as having violated diplomatic usage in separately conveying his recognition and congratulations. The difference between the Tamaris faction and the supporters of the plan of Ayutla has been settled, and COMONFORT advised VIDAURRI of the fact. VIDAURRI responds that he is willing to support ALVAREZ so long as the plan of Ayutla continues the basis of his administration. The latest rumors confidently assert that it was ALVAREZ' intention to resign in favor of COMONFORT.

State Politics—Letter from John Van Buren.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 2.

The Buffalo *Republic* of this evening contains a letter from JOHN VAN BUREN to Hon. ISRAEL T. HATCH, in which Mr. VAN B. makes the following statements:

"The purpose of my father, if he lives till next Tuesday, to vote the entire Democratic ticket, at the head of which you stand, has never been concealed from his friends from the day the nominations were made. It pains me greatly to be obliged in order to do what I consider full justice to the faithful and distinguished Democrats who are presented for the suffrages of the people by the Democratic Convention, and to maintain my own ability to advocate their cause successfully, to defend myself against the assaults of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, and now to give to that paper and its Editors an evidence of my sincerity which they cannot doubt. I declare their conduct in reference to the Democratic cause in the present canvass base, cowardly and dishonest.

Presidential Movement in Philadelphia—Meeting of the Friends of Mr. Dallas.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 2.

A preliminary meeting of the friends of Mr. GEO. M. DALLAS, favorable to his nomination for the Presidency, was held this evening, at the Democratic Head-quarters. GEORGE SMITH, Esq., presided.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted, setting forth the peculiar claims of Mr. DALLAS, and recommending immediate and efficient steps to be taken to secure his nomination.

Speeches were made, and an Executive Committee appointed.

Disasters on the Lakes.

DETROIT, Friday, Nov. 2.

A steam-tug returning from a cruise on Lake Huron since the recent gale, reports a brig, supposed to be the *Three Bells*, sunk at Sheboygan Bay, but probably will be saved.

The brig *Ramsay*, CROZER, with a cargo of lumber, on a reef near St. Helens Island, can probably be got off.

The brig *Julia Dean* has entirely gone to pieces on Skillagiee Reef. She was owned by a Mr. SHEPHARD, of Chicago. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The cargo was insured for $32,000.

Later from Texas—Callahan's Men Disbanded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 2.

A letter from Western Texas says that Captain CALLAHAN had disbanded his company of Rangers and returned home, the three months' enlistment of the men having expired, and only seventy-eight men being at the rendezvous at San Antonio; and if the number is not increased to seven or eight hundred before the 15th of November, the expedition will b abandoned. General SMITH had established four stations in the neighborhood of the most serious depredations.

Fusion Between Soft Shells and Republicans.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 2.

A Convention of Soft Shells and Republicans was held, yesterday, at Albion, and a union was effected upon Senator and Members of Assembly. By the arrangement, ALONZO S. URNER, the Republican nominee for Senator, gets the vote of the Softs, and in return, the candidates for Assembly, on the Fusionists' ticket, are to be supported by the Republicans.

The Case of Passmore Williamson.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 2.

The colored of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON presented a petition in Court this morning, with a view of conforming to the recent order of the Court, but in consequence of the said petition not being addressed to any one, containing no prayer, and omitting the word "legally," which Judge KANE deemed important, the petition was merely taken for further examination.

Destructive Fire at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 2.

The extensive bagging and rope factory of G. W. DUNLOP, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with a house containing a large quantity of hemp, rope and bagging. The total loss is $50,000; insured $12,000.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Black Warrior*, J. D. BULLOCH Commander, arrived last evening from New-Orleans via Havana, which port she left on the 28th ult. The French steamer of war *Ardent* was in port. The new Spanish propeller *America*, built to run between Cadiz and Havana, arrived on the 26th ult. Fruits are not so good. Health of the City perfect. On the 30th ult. exchanged signals with a large Spanish ship steering N.N.E. Same day, lat. 21° 10, long. 79° 25', exchanged signals with a French ship steering W.N.W. On the 1st, lat. 24° 15', long. 75°, exchanged signals with brig *North* steering S. by W.

Fearful Robberies and Murders—Movements of Steamships.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, Oct. 28, 1855.

Since my last advice we have been chiefly interested in tales of murder and robbery which have been committed by most daring foot-pads, upon the roads and in the villages of our vicinity. At one point, near *Guanajay*, a planter's residence was entered by a band dressed in the uniform of the country police, and several persons of the neighborhood who were with him on a visit, offering no resistance, were tied; the planter and his overseer, who resisted, were killed. The villains secured seven or eight thousand dollars of booty, in gold, and escaped.

The Chief of our Police was advised of the occurrence, and the Commissioners of the city were notified; a place suspected as being the resort of this class of industry was examined, the landlord admitting that two strangers had arrived that day. The apartment designated was entered, and a man was found sleeping upon a cot, with a drawn knife clenched in his hand, and pistols in his belt. The officer seized the knife and wrenched it from the sleeper, and, as in the act, the room was entered by the companion of the robber, who discharged a pistol at the commissary, and broke his arm—and, in the confusion, put out the lights. The commissary, finding himself in the dark, struggling for life with the man on the cot, and not knowing how many there might be to contend with, plunged the knife he had taken from him into his bosom.

The other robber was secured by the guard as he attempted to reach the street. The uniform used for disguise was found in the room, and some of the money that had been taken. Two or three others of this gang have better concealed themselves. Several of the guards, as well as the officer, were severely injured, but the only death was of the robber, found asleep. Several of our public offices of records have been clandestinely entered this week, and documents of great value have been surreptitiously abstracted from the commercial tribunal, said to cover eight or nine most important suits in this connection, to the serious loss of many creditors.

The *Eldorado* arrived yesterday. Steamer *Grenada* took her passengers and left for New-Orleans at 10 o'clock A.M., yesterday. Captain SORRENCE, of the *Eldorado*, was sent home by the *George Law*. M.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1855.

SUGAR.—The few operations which have been closed since our last of this day week, show a further advance in rates, especially for the low numbers, and our general quotations must be placed to-day as follows, viz.: Whites, inferior to florete, 9¼@12 rs., or 27s. 8d.@32s. 7d.; Yellows, inferior to florete, 8¼@9¼ rs., or 24s. 8d.@27s. 6d.; Browns, 7. Nos. 11-13, 7¼@8 rs., or 23s. 6d.@26s. 1d.; Cuburuchos, Nos. 8-10, 7@7¼ rs., or 21s. 9d.@22s. 11d. Stg. ₱ cwt. less, at 11 ₱ cent. premium of Exchange, for qualities of the season, while tolerably dry and strong lots obtain extra prices.

Second-hand holders continue shipping off their stocks pretty freely; since Friday last, 10,794 boxes have been exported hence and from Matanzas. Offers have been made for whole crops of next season based upon No. 13 D. S. at 6¾ rials ₱ arrobe for strong dry quality, with ¼ rial ₱ arrobe difference for each number below and beyond, but planters will not listen to them.

MUSCOVADOES.—For good quality 6¼ rials ₱ arrobe offered for entire crops, buyers paying the expenses of transport from near outports thither, but sellers have refused.

MOLASSES.—The particulars of the contracts of 9,000 to 10,000 hhds. at Matanzas, to which we alluded in our last, have transpired. They are as follows: 4 rials ₱ keg for the receipts of December, and 3¼ rials for those of January, February and March; but with considerable cash advances. Another contract has been closed at said place for about 4,000 hhds. clayed, the receipts of one dealer till end of March, at 4½ rials ₱ keg, with $30,000 cash advance. In Muscovadoes nothing has been done as yet.

LUMBER.—We have had no transactions during the past week and the market remains the same as last reported. Of Pitch Pine a cargo from Mobile, arrived yesterday, is unsold. We have had no arrivals of new box shooks; old are very dull; sales at 5 to 6¼ rials from store for small lots. Molasses hhd. shooks are abundant and with very limited demand. Sugar hhd. shooks of good quality are more in demand. Empty hhds. sales at 2¾. Hoops abundant at $40 to $45 for short and long.

FREIGHTS.—The business done during the week was unimportant as regards shipments of Sugar, only two small Spanish vessels having been closed for Liverpool at 50 shillings sterling ₱ ton, while several large craft of that flag were taken to load Cotton at New-Orleans and Charleston at $1 62½ to $1 87½ ₱ cwt. We also notice the charter of a French vessel for Havre at the low figure of 50 francs. We hear of no coastwise business.

EXCHANGE.—Have somewhat receded. For Sterling 11 ₱ cent. is still asked; last transactions however were as follows: London, 10¾ to 10⅝ ₱ cent. premium; Spain, 4 to 5 ₱ cent. premium; New-York, ⅝ to ¾ ₱ cent. discount; Boston and Philadelphia, 1 to ⅝ ₱ cent. discount; Paris, 1⅝ to 1 ₱ cent. discount; Antwerp, 1⅝ to 1⅝ ₱ cent. discount; New-Orleans, 3¾ ₱ cent. premium, short sight.

MEXICO.

Resignation of the Presidency by Alvarez—His Probable Successor—General Gadsden and the New Government—Miscellaneous News.

We have dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and from the capital to the 19th ult.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* writes: "We have had some mysterious rumors here, within the last day or two, that a force of 600 Texans, who had crossed the Rio Grande, had been defeated, and all of them shot. In fact they have taken time by the forelock here, and already had a sort of celebration of the 'glorious victory.'"

The latest intelligence we have from the capital is that ALVAREZ purposes resigning the Presidency, and that COMONFORT will certainly be his successor. This information is conveyed to the New-Orleans *Picayune* by a correspondent whose communication we subjoin:

"VERA CRUZ, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855.

It is announced from Mexico that Gen. ALVAREZ finding himself unable, from his advanced years and feeble health, to attend properly to the labors incumbent on his post, has determined to resign the Presidency. He no doubt foresaw this, for some days since he published a decree by which, in the event of vacancy in the Presidency by death, or from other causes, the election of a new President devolves upon his *Consejo de Estado*.

The election, it is said, will take place to-day or to-morrow, and COMONFORT will no doubt be elected President.

"The above news is not official, but I nevertheless believe it to be correct."

A rumor prevailed in Vera Cruz, we learn, immediately previous to the departure of the *Orleans*, that a telegraphic dispatch had been received announcing the actual resignation of ALVAREZ and the election of COMONFORT as his successor.

A private communication from the Capital dated the 19th inst., states that both ALVAREZ and COMONFORT still remained at Cuernavaca, and that their absence from the seat of government was causing much dissatisfaction.

The conduct of VIDAURRI was also said to be giving general and deep offence.

Gen. Gadsden and the Government of Alvarez.

The following account of the action of Gen. GADSDEN towards the Mexican Government will be read with interest:

"Gen. ALVAREZ having been elected, as announced in the *Pizarro*, on the arrival of the Orizaba on her previous trip from Vera Cruz, the diplomatic body were duly notified of the fact on the 9th inst. The President and Cabinet being at Cuernavaca, the various Ministers did not at once proceed to recognize him, for the reason, as is alleged, that the seat of Government being at Mexico, the President and his Council might be expected to proceed thither immediately. It is maintained, however, that these were a further reason in the existence of some little hesitation as to the propriety of their doing so. At all events, they did not proceed to Cuernavaca till the 15th. Gen. GADSDEN had been invited to attend a conference on the subject. His reply was to the following effect:

'Gen. GADSDEN's compliments to the senior member of the diplomatic body. He deeply regrets the propriety of absenting himself from a conference which Senor DE BARRIO invites for this day. While the Minister of the United States has recognized the fitness on extraordinary occasions, of the Envoys and Ministers of foreign Governments conferring or treating with the International law which may affect their relations with the Government to which they are accredited, the Government of the United States has never been satisfied with those definitions for the purpose of producing combined harmony of action in cases in which the Ministers may entertain different views, and be obliged to act on opposing elements. The United States have been cautious to avoid any alliances which might commit them to a policy adverse to that which they have defined in all their relations with other nationalities, and their Minister feels constrained, therefore, to abstain from any diplomatic alliances which might embarrass his Government, on principles of action which it has prescribed to its representative abroad."

It was on the 14th, according to the *Siglo XIX.*, that General GADSDEN, independently of the joint diplomatic corps, presented his recognition to Gen. ALVAREZ, at a public audience. That was to the following effect:

"With the highest consideration as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, I recognize in the person of your Excellency the birth of a truly national government in Mexico—a government which had disappeared for some time.

To you, General, is due the honor of having first sounded the alarm, in one of the mountains of the Southern States, the soil of which had been profaned by the assassins of the unfortunate GUERRERO, when central usurpation threatened to recommence to subjugate the Mexican States, subjecting them to the harsh absolution of tyrannical power. In the name of the federation of the United States, which this legislation has the responsibility of representing, I have the honor to felicitate you on the high distinction which has been so unanimously conferred upon you, on the public invitation of the Mexican United States, in appointing you the highest functionary known to their constitution—an honor neither solicited nor desired, although signally merited on the part of your Excellency.

This distinguished confidence of the representatives of free and independent States is the highest title to merited confidence of the United States, animated by the same spirit with which you have put in harmony the political elements which have struggled, vitally excited, in Mexico; you will not depreciate the reconsolidation of two neighboring Republics which have the same amiable disposition, a result of the identity of their causes.

The composition of all independent Governments in which the sovereignty resides in the nation, and not in an individual, in administrations chosen by law—the agents and not the despots of the people—will awaken, I trust, those common sympathies, which, by tranquillising a country in the interior, ought to bind closer the ties between confederations of Free States in the same degree and with the same ardent affinities which bind the States each to a common centre.

In the name then, of the federation of the United States of America, its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary felicitates the Mexican States on their reunion under a President chosen by their free vote.

In renewing, then, relations with the legitimate Government of Mexico, which had unfortunately been interrupted by their known sympathies, I to-day salute the Mexican Republic with a spirit of amity, justice, and peace."

In ALVAREZ's reply there is little more than an echo of the address. In the course of it he expresses his hope that Mexico will take her place among free, sovereign, and independent nations, and declares relations with the United States renewed, in accordance with the desire of Mr. GADSDEN. The papers express satisfaction at its dignified tone.

Lengthy correspondence had taken place between COMONFORT and VIDAURRI, and it seemed probable that there would be some difficulty in getting the latter to act with the new Government. At latest dates, however, the Government had announced their concurrence in the views of VIDAURRI, and it was therefore, to be presumed that all would go well.

Troops were to be sent to the frontier.

HARO Y TAMARIS had been presented to ALVAREZ, and was well received.

The Gallipagos Guano Speculation—The Treaty Annulled.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

In a Quito (South American) newspaper, there is published a correspondence between the Ecuadorian Minister of Foreign Relations, and Mr. PHILIP WHITE, our Minister resident in that country. From these documents it appears that the alleged discovery of guano on the Gallipagos Islands has proved illusory, and that, by reason of this illusion, the Treaty negotiated between those two functionaries on the part of their respective governments, for the regulation of the commerce in that article, as also a contract between the authorities of Ecuador and the reputed discoverers, has been declared null and void by the Executive of that Republic.

From actual explorations, however, it would seem that the tale of the existence of guano on those islands is not altogether a fiction; yet it has as yet been found there only in very limited quantities, and even what there is of it has been so much diluted by drenching rains, as to render the larger proportion almost valueless for purposes of commerce. At the Chinchas Island, belonging to Peru, on the contrary, where the guano is of the richest quality, it never rains—or rather, the nearest approach to it is a "Scotch mist."

But in reference to the treaty, mentioned above, an erroneous impression seems to prevail that it was defeated in embryo by extraneous influences at Quito. This is a mistake. From sundry publications in the papers of Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, we learn that the combined efforts of the diplomatic agents of England, France, Spain and Chile, then resident in Quito, were directed towards thwarting the conclusion of the Treaty. These diplomats not only interfered with, and solemnly protested against the negotiation of that Convention, while confined to the action of the executive authority, but they lobbied with the members in the Chambers to defeat its ratification by the National Congress. It would seem, however, that our Minister at Quito, Mr. WHITE, had the address to carry through and perfect his treaty, in all the stages of its negotiation and ratification (so far as every branch of the Government of Ecuador was concerned) in spite of this active opposition, foreign and domestic, which it had to encounter at every step of its progress.

The treaty was forwarded by our Minister to the President of the United States, at Washington, but was never submitted to the Senate, for the valid reason that its sole basis—"rich deposits of guano on the Galapagos Islands"—proved entirely illusory!

NEW-YORK, Nov., 1855.

Two Girls Drowned in the Maumee River.

From the Toledo Blade, Oct. 31.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, three boys with two girls, attempted to cross the Maumee River at Buttonwood Island, above Maumee City, in a two-horse wagon. The boys were CHARLES PERSON, aged 16; CHARLES CREED, aged 15, and GEORGE SKINNER, aged 6. The young girls were two daughters of ISAAC HULL, Esq., aged 10 and 15 years. The horses got into deep water, and the wagon was overturned. The boy PERSON saved himself. The two other boys were rescued by some men at work near by, the little boy SKINNER clinging to the boy CREED, both senseless. CREED was resuscitated, but the other was past recovery. The girls were drowned, not being seen by the men who came to the rescue. They were the only daughters of Mr. HULL, and both promising children. It is a sad calamity, calculated to spread a gloom over the community. Mrs. SKINNER came with her boy, a very promising child, to Maumee on a visit during the Fair season, from Williams County, where they reside. At last accounts the bodies of the young girls were not recovered. The calamity furnishes an admonitory lesson to parents not to trust young and inexperienced persons on such excursions.

RESTORATION OF THE DEATH PENALTY IN WISCONSIN.

—Wishing to ascertain the feeling of the State press in regard to the question of capital punishment, we have watched closely to discover the sentiment which prevails in the minds of our county contemporaries regarding the subject, since the recent brutal murder of Mr. ADAMS. We find in this review, that a large majority of the county editors are in favor of the restoration of the death penalty. The greater part of the press of this city is also committed in favor of the restoration; and if the press can be taken as the exponent of the sentiments of the crackers of public sentiment, the fact is sufficiently clear, that the next Legislature should take the matter in hand, and submit the question to the people.—*Milwaukee American.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

Vacancy filled at the Policy of the supreme Court.

Opinion on case Coleman vs. the Corporation.

Nov. 1, 1855.

The Constitution of this State provides that when the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, or any other State officer, becomes vacant by the expiration of the term of service, the vacancy shall be filled by election for the term of service, &c. It also provides that the Legislature shall meet at such time, after any general election, as may be directed by law, and canvass the votes given for Judges of the Supreme Court, and proclaim the result. The law prescribes that the Secretary of State shall notify the Legislature, proper to be supplied at the commencement of the Secretary of State shall notify the Legislature, proper to be supplied at the commencement of the session, which is to be held on the first Tuesday after the 1st of July and the 15th of October.

The political Conventions in the State have assembled to make nominations for any vacancy occasioned by the death, resignation, or removal from office of any Judge of the Supreme Court, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Judicial District.

For Justices of the Supreme Court of the Judicial District.

A. D.....For full term.

C. D.....To fill a vacancy.

On the 1st day of October, 1855, the Governor issued a proclamation of the Secretary of State, containing just one name and not two, as the term for which the ballot is intended to be void, in case it should be declared that the vacancy could legally be filled at this election.

ROBERT J. DILLON,
Counsel to the Corporation.

☞ The Cameron Guards, Capt. [illegible], paraded a number of employees in the office of this paper, on Wednesday last. They were out in honor of the election, and seemed in honor of the occasion. We are informed that the Guards will parade the entire force of this periodical, and not for the purpose of electioneering, on Wednesday next. They are to be commanded by Lieut. [illegible], and will be preceded by Manahan's band. The guards are to be dressed in white pantaloons, and contended for $5 valuable prizes.

☞ A regular meeting of the Assembly was held at its rooms in [illegible] evening. There was but a slim attendance of members, and after the transaction of some unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

Fires.

A fire broke out in the grocery store of J. GARDNER, No. 90 Gold-street, about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning. It was soon extinguished, and the damage was done.

[illegible] STREET CHARLESTOWN.

The building No. 92 Charlestown-street, owned by [illegible], was damaged to the amount of about $500 by fire which occurred about 11 o'clock Thursday night. The building was insured for $5,000 in the United States Insurance Company. The stock of Messrs. Bonnar & Co., grocers, was badly damaged by fire and water, to the amount of $14,000, which was in the Lorillard and City, for $4,000 in the Irving. The proprietors of the above companies visited the store yesterday morning, and settled promptly with BONNAR & Co. by allowing them $1,500 for the loss on their stock. The loss of LAWTON BROS., the occupant of the second floor, has been estimated at $6,000. He has an insurance of $3,500 in the Brooklyn, $2,500 in the Lenox, $2,500 in the Rutgers, and $2,000 in the Columbia. CHARLES TAYLOR & Co., occupants of the third floor, are insured for $1,500 in the Merchants' Exchange Company, which will fully cover their loss. The second floor, where the fire originated, was also on fire in three places. The Fire Marshal was present during the progress of the fire. The result of his investigation led to the arrest and commitment of a young Russian, named IVAN VASSOS, on the charge of arson. Mr. BOOTH, on suspicion of having set the building on fire.

A slight fire occurred in the [illegible] store of South and Pike streets, occupied by T. & L. [illegible], liquor dealers, at 11¼ o'clock on Thursday night. It was extinguished by the Seventh Ward Police.

Coroner's Investigations.

PENNY ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held by Coroner HILTON, on the body of THOMAS SNOW, of Delaware County, New-York, late a cattle dealer, who came to his death from injuries received [illegible] between the ferry boat and the [illegible] City Ferry. Deceased was landing by jumping from the boat before it was secured, and no blame is attributable to any but himself. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was 60 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

FALL FROM A CART.

An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY on the body of JOHN G. MOLQUIN, a carman, whose death resul

Above a [illegible] Judge

[illegible] POSTPONE IN CASE OF ILLNESS.

The following is the opinion of the Court in this matter; the argument in which was reported, it will be remembered, in the Daily Times of Oct. 26. His Honor considers the principal questions assumed by Mr. Arnold, on the defendants' reserving leave, however, to the plaintiff, to serve an amended complaint.

Judge Roosevelt, for the argument of the demurrer the defendants' counsel insisted that the publication set forth in the complaint had no injurious or defamatory meaning, and urged the following as the grounds of demurrer, viz: 1. Uncertainty and ambiguity.

2. The extrinsic fact, by means of which the plaintiff seeks to make the words libelous, the fact that Elizabeth Ellis was a public prostitute, should be distinctly and independently averred in the complaint, so that the defendants can traverse the allegation.

3. The complaint should have averred special damage.

That the publication, on its face, bore no injurious or defamatory meaning, will not be disputed; and it is a well settled rule in pleading, in actions of this character, that when the words used by the defendant do not, of themselves, convey the meaning which the plaintiff would attribute to them, and such meaning results only from some extrinsic matter or fact, such extrinsic matter or fact must be alleged in the complaint, and proved on the trial. It was therefore necessary for the plaintiff in this case, distinctly to aver the extrinsic fact upon which he relied, to make the publication libelous.

It is insisted that this has not been done, and that the extrinsic matter is only suggested by way of innuendo. If the defendants are right in this, then the complaint is defective, because it is not enough to allege by way of innuendo distinct and independent averments in aid of the charges, and to rely upon such innuendo to authorize the jury to determine the character of the charge. An innuendo does not enlarge the matter set forth in the other portions of the complaint; it is only explanatory of the matter already charged, and does not extend the sense of the words beyond their natural import, unless accompanied by a distinct averment or colloquium, or other introductory allegation to which it may properly have reference. (1 Saund 242, n. 4.) The rule in this respect has not been changed by the Code. Sec. 164 only dispenses with the allegation of extrinsic facts showing the application of the words to the plaintiff. When a publication can be determined as libelous only by reference to extrinsic facts, the existence of such facts must now, as formerly, be averred in the complaint. (Rice vs. Van Tassell, 5 Cr. Rep., 171; 6 Id. 157; Fry vs. Bennett, 5 Sand. S. C., 54.) This only points out the complaint in this action which requires any extrinsic matter or fact, calculated to render the publication objectionable, is that which states that the defendants published "the libelous matter following of and concerning the said plaintiff," that is to say, "Married, Joseph W. Caldwell," (said plaintiff meaning,) "to Miss Elizabeth Ellis, late of New-York," (meaning a public prostitute known by that name,) that said Elizabeth Ellis is and was a public prostitute, and well known to be so, thereby intending to charge that said plaintiff has been guilty of marrying a prostitute. The gender may have intended the last sentence as an averment of the extrinsic fact, but it does not appear that it was so given to the character of a distinct averment that it would be necessary to accept the words, "And the said plaintiff further avers," in that case it would not make sense, and render the averment of the extrinsic fact would follow the innuendo, while the rule of pleading is uniform that such averments must precede the innuendo. To make the passage bear any connected sense whatever the whole must be treated as an innuendo, and read thus: "Married, Joseph W. Caldwell," (said plaintiff meaning,) to Miss Elizabeth Ellis, late of New-York, meaning a public prostitute known by that name, and that said Elizabeth Ellis is and was a public prostitute, and well known to be so, thereby intending to charge that said plaintiff has been guilty of marrying a prostitute." There being no distinct averment of the extrinsic fact from which it is sought to make the publication libelous, the complaint is defective and the demurrer must be sustained.

The second point is, "that the complaint should have averred that the extrinsic fact relied on was known to the defendants at the time of the publication." It contains no such averment. I have heretofore said that this publication, of itself, contains no injurious meaning towards the plaintiff. Marriage is lawful, and the law does not imply that parties to such contracts are persons of bad character, and no presumption of a constructive malice, or malice in law, can arise from the bare publication of such a marriage notice. Presumption of malice and only arise when the publication, on its face, is capable of conveying an injurious meaning, or pleading an injurious effect. Every man is presumed to foresee and intend all the mischievous consequences that may justly be expected to flow from his voluntary acts.

The cases of constructive malice are conclusively such as involve words capable of bearing in themselves a libelous meaning. The law in such cases reasonably presumes that the defendant meant to say exactly what he did say. But the law presumes no more than this; and when a hidden defamatory meaning is sought to be attributed to words in themselves innocent, and on their face unobjectionable, such meaning, by extrinsic facts outside and independent of the publication itself, the knowledge of such facts must be shown by averment and proof to have existed in the breast of the defendant at the time of publication. This principle is substantially held in Smith vs. Ashley, (11 Met. 367,) Dexter vs. Spear, (4 Mason, 115.) A publisher may be liable for the publication of an article clearly libelous, which was inserted in his paper without his knowledge or consent; but not when he is not shown and cannot be presumed to have known that the article was intended to bear an injurious meaning. It is true that it is averred that the defendants published the words "falsely and maliciously," but this is not sufficient when the extrinsic fact relied on to make the publication libelous is independent of the words published in such cases the pleader should bring home to the defendant a knowledge of that fact.

The defendant's third point is, that the plaintiff should have averred special damage. This he has not done. The law in this State is now well settled, that when the Court can discern an injurious meaning in the plain and natural purport of the publication itself, some damage is to be presumed; but when the words are not, in their natural and obvious construction, injurious, the plaintiff must aver and prove special damage. It was so held in Cooper vs. Stone, (2 Den., 293,) and followed in Bennett vs. Williamson, (4 Sand., 60.) In the former case, the Chancellor, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said: "To sustain a private action for the recovery of a compensation in damages for a false and unauthorized publication, the plaintiff in such action must either aver and prove that he has sustained some special damage from the publication of the matter charged against him, or the nature of the charge itself must be such, that the Court can legally presume he has been degraded in the estimation of his acquaintances, or of the public, or has suffered some loss, either in his property, character or business, or in his domestic or social relations, in consequence of the publication of such charge." There is nothing in the nature of the publication set forth in this complaint, from which the Court can legally presume that any of the consequences above set forth would flow. Special damage should have been averred.

Judgment for the defendants on demurrer, with leave to plaintiffs to amend, on payment of costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 1.

Before Judge Nelson.

There was quite a large gathering at the opening of Court this morning, it being expected that, as Judge Kane had arrived and was to hold the Court, he might announce some decisions in important cases heretofore argued; among others, the Astor specimens case. Such expectations, however, were not realized, as no decisions were announced.

COURT OF APPEALS IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judges Nelson, Mitchell and Roosevelt.

Chapin vs. Fiske.—The defendant must be discharged. It must be without costs to him.

Forbes vs. Cooley.—The papers should be reviewed by the Judge. They contain much that should be stricken out. Further, why does not Miss Phyfe [illegible]

The Police of the Fifth Ward on Thursday went to Fifty-ninth-street and Hunter's Island, for target practice. They [illegible] and made a good show. They had for distribution prizes, in all, of not less value than [illegible]

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Correctly Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in light supply and fair request at $6 87½@6 93¾ for Pots, and $7 87½@8 00¾ for Pearls; 100 bbls.

BREADSTUFFS—There were 1,800 Bs. American Yellow sold at former rates.

BRICKS—Are unchanged in demand and value.

CANDLES—The inquiry is good and in excess of the supply, which circumstance gives holders the advantage.

COAL—Foreign is rare and quiet, but very stiffly held. Anthracite is in fair request and is steady, as before quoted.

COFFEE—The market presents no new features. The stock of Rio now slightly exceeds 44,000 bags, but it is mostly held above the views of buyers. Hence the inactivity evident in the light sales effected to-day at former quotations. Other kinds are also in slack request, but otherwise unaltered.

COPPER—The business is moderate, but prices are sustained.

COTTON—Remains quiet at old figures:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Middling	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10	10⅛
Fair	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less freely offered at former prices, but are not in very brisk request. The sales since our last amount to about 18,400 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$9 00	@$9 06¼
Straight State	9 06¼	@ 9 12½
Favorite and Extra State	9 12½	@ 9 25
Mixed Western	8 87½	@ 9 00
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 00	@ 9 25
Fancy Michigan	9 25	@ 9 37½
Common to Good Ohio	9 00	@ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 25	@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 25	@10 12½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25	@10 12½
Fancy Genesee	9 25	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	9 50	@11 25

Canadian exhibits no new feature,—the sales since our last included 500 bbls. superfine to best extra, chiefly at $9 @$10 ⅜ bbl. Southern is also unchanged, the sales since our last amounting to 2,000 bbls. mixed to extra at $9 87½@$11 25 ⅜ bbl. Rye Flour seems quiet, but steady at $6 25@$7 50 for fine and superfine ⅜ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for and is firm at $4 68¾@$4 75 for Jersey, $4 81¼ for Baltimore, and $4 87½ for Brandywine ⅜ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is still pretty freely bought at $2 25¼@$2 75 ⅜ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is coming forward in small quantities, and is held with increased firmness, while being in pretty active demand. The sales since our last reach about 48,000 bushels, including Canadian white at $2 25@$2 27; Western white at $2 30; do. red at $1 92@$2; and Southern red at $2@$2 12½ ⅜ bushel. Rye was purchased to the extent of 10,400 bushels, at $1 18@$1 22 ⅜ bushel. Nothing really new has occurred in Barley or Oats. Corn exhibits no important change—the sales since our last embracing about 39,000 bushels Western mixed at 94 @95½c ⅜ bushel.

HAY—There were 750 bales taken at former rates.

HIDES—Are quiet, but very firm, with a small amount offering.

HOPS—Sales of 40 bales new have been imported at unchanged figures.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in demand, at $35@$36, usual terms, ⅜ ton. The supply is moderate. Other kinds have not varied.

LATH—Eastern sell quickly on arrival, at former prices.

LEAD—No important movement has occured since our last.

LEATHER—The market displays no alteration of interest.

LIME—Rockland is needed, at 90c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ⅜ bbl., but it remains quite rare.

MOLASSES—The sales have been unimportant, and indicative of no serious change in prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine remain about the same. Spirits Turpentine is selling slowing at 46½c. @47c. ⅜ gallon. It is in better supply.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET—For the week ending Oct. 31.—Turpentine—The receipts since last review have been light, and there has been a better feeling in the market, with an advance of 14c. ⅜ bbl. for Hard, and 20c. for Yellow Dip. Sales for the week foot up 2,971 bbls. at $3 55 for Yellow Dip, and $2 14 for Hard. There is a good feeling in the market, and sales are readily made at quotations. Spirits Turpentine—There has been considerable animation in the market for the past week, and prices have advanced 2c. ⅜ gallon on last quotations. We foot up sales of 4,568 casks, at 44c.@45c. ⅜ gallon. Tar—There has been very little doing in this article, in absence of receipts. There is a good inquiry, and we note an advance of 5c. ⅜ bbl., with sales of only 729 bbls., at $2 85@$2 40. There is a good feeling in the market. Resin—The market for common has ruled firm since last review, and prices remain without change. Sales for the week reach 4,580 bbls. In No. 1 we note only the sale on Saturday, of 110 bbls., at $2 25 ⅜ bbl. We foot up sales at $1 87½@$1 90.

OILS.—We have nothing additional to report under this head, worthy of special reference.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is not so brisk, but is quite firm—the sales since our last including 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$23 56½ for Mess, and $21@$21 25 for Prime ⅜ bbl. A contract sale was likewise reported of 1,500 bbls. new Mess, deliverable during the remainder of this year, for $20 per bbl. Cut Meats are still rare and needed. Bacon remains in light supply and fair demand. Nothing really new can be noticed in Dressed Hogs, which bring, in lots, 9¾c.@ 9¾c. ⅜ lb. Lard has not varied much—sales having transpired of 450 bbls. fair to prime, at 11¾c.@12c. ⅜ lb. Beef continues plenty and heavy. The sales since our last include 875 bbls. at $5 50@$10 for country prime; $14@$15 for Vermont Mess; $16 for extra State Mess; $16 50 for extra Vermont do.; and $16 50@ for new repacked Chicago do. ⅜ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, with small sales at from $20 @$24 ⅜ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and languid, at $16 @$17. Butter is in fair request and steady, at 15c.@ 20c. for Ohio; 20c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime and choice do. ⅜ lb. Cheese is selling moderately, at 9c.@10c. ⅜ lb.

RICE—The supply is still limited, and prices are sustained, with a moderate business.

SALT—The market exhibits no new feature of interest.

SOAP—There have been 150 boxes Castile taken, at 11c.@11¼c. ⅜ lb.

SUGARS—Are dull and heavy. The trade buy sparingly, and refiners, having very large stocks of refined on hand, are reluctant to purchase any way freely. Prices are drooping. The sales since our last embrace about 400 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 5¾c.@ 6¾c. ⅜ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 10,000 lbs. prime transpired, within our former range.

TOBACCO—A steady demand is the leading feature of the market, and if we had a larger supply of the better grades, more could be done. The sales since our last include 183 hhds. Kentucky, at 6¾c.@ 12¾c.; 131 bbls. Havana, 24c.@32c.; 215 cases Seed Leaf, at 9c.@12½c.; 25 cases Florida, on private terms.

WHISKY—We have only to report sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 41¼c.@41½c. ⅜ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The steamship absence continues to impede operations. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,300 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ⅜ lb.; Flour at 4s. 6d.@5s. 9d. ⅜ bbl.; 23,000 bushels Grain at 9¾d.@ 10d. ⅜ bushel; and 900 bbls. Resin at 4s. ⅜ bbl. For London, the shipments comprised 3,200 boxes Cheese at 55s., and small lots of other articles at proportionate rates. For other ports, the business was limited, at yesterday's quotations.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

Tobacco Trade of Louisville, Ky.

From the Louisville Journal, 30th ult.

We have no change whatever to notice. The sales of the week are small, owing to the very light stock on hand, which is set down at only 400 hhds., sold and unsold. We annex a statement from H. Burnes, Esq., the proprietor of Todd's warehouse:

The sales of Tobacco at Todd's warehouse for the fiscal year are 5,890 hhds. at full prices. The few hhds. of new offered have gone off at fair prices for immediate use for working it with old into inferior grades by the manufacturers. The market has been active throughout the year and the demand greater than the supply from the beginning.

From the 1st of November, 1854, to March 1, 1855, prices ranged—for lugs $4 75 to $5 25, medium leaf $5 50 to $6 50, fine $6 50 to $8, extra fine $8 to $10. From the 1st of March to 1st of May lugs $5 50 to $6 25, medium $6 25 to $7 50, fine $7 50 to $9, extra fine $9 to $11. During the month of May and until about the middle of June, lugs advanced and went off freely at from $7 to $7 50; whilst there was no material change in other qualities. After that time until now logs ascended a decline of full $1 @ 1 50 lb., and a slight decline was also established in middle grades, whilst the fine qualities rather improved.

My information of the present crop is, that it is large, but not quite equal to the crop of 1851 in quantity, while it will be greatly inferior in quality, owing to excessive rains and hot weather about cutting time. In my judgment prices will rule lower the coming year than the past, yet I do not believe that they will be as low as usual when the crop is as large as the present, owing to the markets being generally bare.

Stock on hand 983 hhds. in all, and only about 40 on sale. H. BRIDGES.

The sales at the two warehouses for the year ending on the 31st (estimating the sales of the two remaining days at 10 hhds) 11,625 hhds., with a stock of 490 hhds. in the market. The sales for the preceding year were 10,300 hhds., with a stock of 1,500 hhds. The sales for the year ending on the 31st of October, 1853, were 16,543 hhds. with a stock of 5,000 hhds.; and the sales for the year ending on the 31st of October, 1852, were 22,285 hhds. We continue to quote lugs $5 75 to $6 25 medium $6 50 to to $7 75, fine leaf $7 75 to $8 50, and extra fine $8 50 to $10.

Baltimore Coffee Circular—Monthly Statement.

At the close of our last Report, we left the Coffee market dull and wavering, without any apparent effort on the part of holders to press [illegible]

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added to the corpses already about and smould had the effect to weaken the confident expectations of speculators and produce a downward pressure in prices. The [illegible] were hesitating to purchase largely, responded in by speculators and dealers generally, who bought very freely, and soon relieved the market of all the important lots offered on sale. During the first week of the month, about 25,000 bags Rio changed hands, and for a short period following there existed a feverish excitement, which has since imparted an unsettled character to the market. These heavy operations, besides checking the downward tendency, caused another opposite reaction, and prices have since recovered about a ¼ to ⅜c. cent ⅜ lb. from the lowest point. But, upon the whole, the impression produced has fallen short of general expectation. The stock on hand is mostly in second hands and held out of the market, and therefore the quantity offered is not large; but the demand for the Fall trade, being mainly supplied, our jobbers are unwilling to stock themselves heavily at present rates. The speculative movement has been somewhat stimulated by the tenor of the Rio advices, confirming the late accounts of short crop and uncertain supplies, to which we have before referred. The market closed quiet. We quote good to Prime Rio 11¼c.@11¾c.; Fair Rio 11c.; Laguayra 11¾c.; Java 18c.@15¾c.

Imports of Coffee since Jan. 1, 1855.

	Bags.
Rio	204,200
Other descriptions	14,687
	219,288
Same period 1854—Rio	185,940
Other descriptions	35,601
	181,541
Increase of imports this year	37,741
Stock on hand—Rio	26,000
Stock on hand—Laguayra	2,000
	28,000
Do. same period 1854, all kinds	15,000
Increase of stock this year	13,000

Importations this Month.

From Rio	20,627
From Laguayra	2,200
Total	22,827

Sales of the Month.—2,000 bags Rio 11¾c.@11¾c.; 14,500 do. 11¾c.@11¾c.; 18,500 do. 11c.@11¾c.; 4,500 do. 10¾c.@10¾c.; 500 do. 10¾c.; 2,500 do., dusty, 10¼c.@11c. Total sales 37,500 bags.

WHITE & ELDER.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1855.

Cincinnati Produce Markets.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Oct. 31.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

In our Produce market, during the week, but little of special interest has transpired. The demand for Flour has been active, and prices have advanced during the week fully 35c. ⅜ bbl. The demand has been fully equal to the receipts, so that the stock in the city continues very light. The purchases are being chiefly made on Eastern account, and the shipments to the East have been very heavy, while those to the South have been very light.

The high rates of Flour and Wheat continue to be a matter of general surprise, and few imagine it possible that they can be sustained. How it is that dealers can pay $8 for Flour in this market, while it is selling at $6 37 in New-York, is a matter which cannot be understood. No one denies that the supply of Wheat in the country is abundant, and the Corn crop is immensely large. Potatoes never were so plenty, and all kinds of vegetables are in the utmost profusion. The crop of Buckwheat is the largest ever known; and, in short, all kinds of food is plenty, except Pork alone, than ever before; and, with these facts before us, it seems strange that famine prices for Flour should prevail, and exceedingly probable that they cannot be sustained much longer. There is no famine in Europe, but simply a partial failure of the crops. The Potato crop in Ireland and England is abundant. The Wheat crop in England, Ireland and Scotland is nearly an average one. In France it is one-fifth below an average one. In the German States, a partial failure only. There is good cause for high rates, it is true, but there seems to be none to sustain famine prices.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

The receipts of Butter during the week have been but moderate, and the market for prime is firmer, and prices considerably higher. Summer packed has undergone no change, however, and is in moderate demand, with a fair supply. We quote good and prime Roll at 19c.@22c. and scarce; and fair Summer packed, in bbls. and firkins, 15c. Eggs have advanced to 16c.

CHEESE.

The market continues steady, with a good demand from the West and South. The sales during the week comprise 5,000 boxes, at 9¼c. for common, 9¾c. for selected, 9¾@10c. for extra large, and 12c.@12½c. for imitation English dairy and Durham farm. The imports are large and the stock is increasing, but the weather being favorable, it is in good condition.

THE HOG AND CATTLE MARKET.

During the last four or five days a very strong indisposition has been manifested to operate in Hogs at the current rates quoted in our last, and in cases where sales have been effected, it has been at a decline of fully 50 ⅜ cent. from the outside rates of the week previous. The only transaction we heard of during the week was one of 500 head, to be delivered during the last week of November, at $6 50 ⅜ cwt., net. It is now exceedingly doubtful that sales could be made for December delivery at over $6, though there are no sales at this rate, and drovers have their ideas up to $6 50 and $6 75, and do not show any disposition to sellers. Fat Hogs are now selling to the butchers at $5 75 ⅜ cwt., gross, which is equal to $7 20 ⅜ cwt., net; but the market is dull, and the demand is not equal to the supply. In Beef Cattle there is no change to notice. We heard of a sale of 150 head, averaging 600 lbs., net., at $6 50 ⅜ cwt.

PROVISIONS.

The stock of old of all kinds being exceedingly light, the sales are necessarily restricted to small parcels in the retail way, at 11¾c. and 12¾c. for Bacon Shoulders and Sides; $20 for Mess Pork, and 12c.@12¾c. for Lard.

Hog Business at Louisville.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 30th ult. says we have heard of no transactions except one large sale of 30,000 head from the hooks by pork-house owners, at $6, taken by an English packer. We continue to quote $4 50 to $5 gross, and $6 to $6 50 net, which includes the offering as well as the asking rates—there being no buyers, however, at the outside figures.

Heavy Grain Operations at Chicago.

During the past week we learn that a single party in this city purchased about 600,000 bushels Wheat, the most of which, it is said, will go forward to Boston. At an average of $1 50 per bushel, the gentleman in question paid out nearly a million of dollars, all of which has passed into the pockets of the farmers of the country, and is so much added to the general wealth. Other parties, however, were actively engaged in buying throughout the week, and it is reasonable to estimate the quantity which changed hands during that time at fully two millions of bushels.—*Chicago Daily Press, Oct. 30.*

Grain in Store at Chicago.

We learn that there is upwards of 700,000 bushels of Wheat in store in this city at the present time, and large quantities are still coming forward for storage and for shipment, by railroad and canal. The amount of other Grain in store is not large.

Chicago Tribune, 30th ult.

A Corn Exchange at Milwaukee.

A meeting of the Dealers in Produce, the Vessel owners and Forwarders of Milwaukee and others interested in the movement of Produce and Merchandise, was held on Saturday morning last, to organize a Corn Exchange. A large number of gentlemen attended, and the following permanent Officers were chosen: *President*, HORATIO HILL; *Vice-President*, DAN. NEWBALL; *Secretary*, WM. B. ALVORD; *Treasurer*, E. M. FOWLER; *Arbitrators*, J. J. TALMADGE, C. H. WHEELER, N. G. STORRS.

After some discussion as to the best time and place of meeting, Messrs. HADLEY, HARRIS & FOWLER were appointed a Committee, to select suitable rooms and report at a future meeting.

Produce Receipts at Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Morning Express, Nov. 1.

IMPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

The following are the leading articles of import at Buffalo, for the month of October:

Flour, bbls	174,562	Oats, bush	250,523
Pork	960	Barley	24,026
Beef	14,444	Rye	24,200
Fish	616	Butter, lbs	117,200
Seed	1,727	Lard	24,000
Whisky	5,419	Tallow	110,100
Oil	148	Bacon	12,900
Eggs	626	Wool, bales	1,049
Beans	12	Hemp	123
Cranberries	56	Flax	902
Ashes, casks	551	Broom corn	2,796
Coal, ton	9,878	Pelts	452
Iron	921	Buffalo robes	14
Lead, pigs	6,823	Hides	10,179
Lumber, feet	9,652,500	Leather, rolls	426
Staves, No	1,019,105	Cattle	1,180
Shingles	26,500	Sheep	2,404
Wheat, bush	1,832,609	Live Hogs	5,490
Corn	768,789		

The following shows the receipts of six of the leading articles, at Buffalo, for the month of October, for two years:

	1855.	1854.		1855.	1854.
Flour, bbls	174,562	97,102	Oats	250,523	436,347
Wheat, bush	1,832,609	492,319	Barley	24,026	40,151
Corn	768,789	1,497,697	Rye	24,200	49,842

The following is a comparative statement of some of the leading articles of import at Buffalo, by Lake, from the opening of navigation up to Nov. 1, for two years:

	1855.	1854.		1855.	1854.
Flour, bbls	660,448	554,027	Pork	88,712	124,060
Wheat, bus	7,077,776	2,028,781	Whisky, bbls	29,181	44,193
Corn	6,977,030	8,800,178			

The Buckwheat Crop in New-York.

The Utica (N. Y.) *Observer* says: "The crop of buckwheat in our State, it may be safely assumed, is a double one. There certainly never was as large an area, by one-half, before raised, and it has been harvested in good condition."

Dishonest Flour Speculators.

The Montreal *Gazette* cautions the public against counterfeit Flour. It is said that some dealers buy barrels with the best brands, and then fill them up with four of the worst description, much of which is adulterated.

It is a singular fact, that the emigrants in South America find gold as much as in California, though from its more southern position, which has been sending largely to California and Australia for several years, being cut off from the former market, one has only to expect that more would be found there; it was believed, than was required in the country. Many statements were accordingly made to Australia before it was ascertained that it would be required at home. Flour has now advanced fourfold in prices on the spot, they may be enabled to forward it from California. In Peru and Ecuador there is a scarcity, arising no doubt, in a great measure, out of the refusal of the emancipated slaves to labor. In Ecuador the price of Flour has gone up to $40 a barrel. Fortunate is it, therefore, for the world, that the crop has been so abundant in the United States, that we have enough to make up the deficiency wherever it is required, and leave enough for ourselves.

NEW YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Late S. & Joh.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO. & CO., (Manuf'rs).....123 William-st., rear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 39 Warren-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN, late A. B. Allen & Co., 189 & 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway, Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....448 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail)...78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND, 359 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers).....24 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 52 Maiden-lane, and No. 51 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO...Manuf. Eng., 35 Cliff-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 691 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Heat and Air Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 heats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 369 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 183 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, copper rods for ships. Agents wanted—11 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....140 Pearl-st., near Chatham

Paints and Oils.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....108 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Pianoforte Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....198 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESUP, (Com. Merchants,).....67 Pine-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

E. TITUS & CO.....388 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of

RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK."..... Depot 146 Water-st.

Fine Teas.

JAMES CASSIDY & CO.....126 Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

T. AHLBORN & CO., 54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Imp'rs & Manf.) 30 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

J. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated Journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
THIRD AND SIXTH WARDS.

REGULAR WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR ASSEMBLY
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES of the meeting of the MUNICIPAL REFORM COMMITTEE, held at the University 22d October, 1855:

Resolved, That the Committee cordially indorse and approve the nomination of WILLIAM TRUSLOW, Esq., as a candidate for Councilman in the 40th Council District (XVIIth Ward.) Mr. Truslow having discharged the duties of that office during the past year with signal fidelity to the public interests, thereby proving himself its honest and capable, and we commend him to the confidence and support of his constituents, as a reliable and consistent friend of genuine Reform in City affairs; also,

Resolved, That this Committee indorse the nomination of Mr. DANIEL T. MACFARLANE, as Councilman for the 50th Council District, (XVIIth Ward.)

H. M. SCHIFFELIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 31, 1855.—AMEND THE LIEN LAW.—*To the Adopted Citizens:* Become united, and be true Americans. Beware of your votes—let not speculators on City office seekers lead you to slaughter. There are three particular offices—Sheriff, Street Commissioner and Comptroller—for the benefit of the working man. The time has come. We must be restored to light, to the sound platform of General WASHINGTON'S memory. True Democratic Whigs—hail to the stars and stripes, and let the eagle scream. Freemen, rise and restore them to light, as the wording of a 96 pounder. Let us not forget the suffering of last Winter from labor, to be paid at the Comptroller's Office; the fourteen weeks' back pay, hard suffering. Now, go in, hand and hand, for the best men. Out with GREEN, and in with WILLETT; out with FLAGG, and in with JOHN S. GILES; out with FURY, and in with JAMES DEWEY. M. H. D.

FRIENDS OF CITY REFORM.—In the XIVth Council District, VIIth Ward, vote for DR LANCEY W. KNEVELS, a reliable and active supporter of City Reform.

CITY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE—NOMINATIONS.—*For Judges of Court of Appeals*—BRADFORD R. WOOD, long term, eight years; JOSEPH MULLEN, for short term, to fill vacancy.

Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District—EDWARD P. COWLES.

Judges of the Superior Court of the City of New-York—MURRAY HOFFMAN and LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—ALEXANDER SPAULDING.

Justice of the Marine Court—RICHARD REED.

Governor of the Almshouse—ISAAC S. OLIVER.

Street Commissioner—JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.

County Clerk—ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.

City Inspector—DR. JOHN H. GRISCOM.

Counsel to Corporation—LOUIS N. GLOVER.

Coroners—DR. CYRUS RAMSAY, DR. ALANSON S. JONES, DR. FREDERICK W. PERRY, DR. JOHN WITHERELL.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Comptroller—ROBERT T. HAWS.
Sheriff—WILLIAM S. DUKE.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—J. L. DODGE.
County Clerk—GEO. L. SHERWOOD.
Street Commissioner—JAS. DEWEY.
Counsel to Corporation—THEO. E. TOMLINSON.
City Inspector—CHRISTIAN W. SCHAFFER.
Governor of Almshouse—WM. H. ALBERTSON.
Coroners—Dr. JOHN IVES, CHARLES MISSING, Dr. FREDERICK W. PERRY, Dr. SAMUEL A. HILLS.
Justices of Supreme Court—EDWARD P. COWLES.
Justices of Superior Court—LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, MURRY HOFFMAN.
Judge of Common Pleas—CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Justice of Marine Court—CHAS. E. BIRDSALL.
By order of the Whig General Committee.
WILLIAM HALL, Chairman.

COUNTY OF KINGS.

For Senator—CYRUS P. SMITH.
For Sheriff—BURDETT STRYKER.
For Register—THOMAS R. MERCEIN.
For County Clerk—JARED SPARKS.
For County Judge—WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, Jr.
For Coroner—JOHN BERGEN.
For Superintendent of Poor—ANDREW HEGEMAN.
For Justice of Sessions—CHAUNCEY F. PERRY.
For Justices of Peace—ENOCH JACOBS, WM. RICHARDS.
For Judge Supreme Court—JAMES EMOTT.
For Assembly—1st. Assembly District—THOMAS W. FIELD—*IInd District*—JOHN COCKEF—*IIIrd District*—SAMUEL BOOTH.

MERCANTILE NOMINATIONS—
Comptroller.....AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
County Clerk.....DOUG. LEFFINGWELL.
Sheriff.....WM. M. McINTIRE.
Street Commissioner.....JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.
Com. of Repairs and Supplies.....JACOB L. DODGE.
City Inspector.....ALEXANDER VACHE.
Counsel to Corporation.....LOUIS N. GLOVER.
Governor of Almshouse.....C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
Coroners.....ALANSON S. JONES.
ROBERT GAMBLE.
ED. D. CONNERY.
A. E. BALL.
EDWARD P

A FREE PASS TO THE PARK.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—PARIS MANUFACTURE.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!—VARIETY UNEQUALLED.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE BEST SECURITY AGAINST FIRE AND BURGLARS.

TO OUR PATRONS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST END EMPORIUM.

CLOAKS AND TALMAS OF ALL THE LATEST Paris styles in Velvet Moire Antique and Cloth, at prices never than any other house in the trade.

CLOTHING AND BOOTS & CUPS.—A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

FINE COLLARS, BUFFS, CRAVATS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

FALL STYLES FOR NOW READY AT THE LEADING HOUSE.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WINTER CLOTHING.

CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND GAITERS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENT

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NIBLO'S,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
Fashionable assemblies for ladies and gentlemen will commence on SATURDAY, Nov. 8, in Brooklyn—SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, in New-York. First soiree in Brooklyn on THURSDAY, Nov. 13. First soiree in New-York on FRIDAY, Nov. 21.
Private classes attended at residences. Orders by mail (postpaid) will meet prompt attention.

MRS. T. F. HENDRICK'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Nov. 17, at 4 P. M., at 4 West 21th-st., 3d door from 6th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 46 East 20th-st. (Formerly H. Feuquet's school.) ELIE CHARLIER.

A SUPERIOR PRIMARY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will be opened at No. 9 Fifth-av., on MONDAY, Nov. 4. Circulars can be obtained at the store of Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

DANCING ACADEMIES.—GRAND DANCING SOIREE—Mrs. CAROLINE WEZINES respectfully informs her friends and public that a grand soiree will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, from 8 to 11 o'clock, at her Dancing Academy, No. 21 Howard-st.

MR. CHARLES WARD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply at Mrs. LARNAY'S, 48 Bleecker-st., corner of Thompson.

MRS. A. LARNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Masonic Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply at 48 Bleecker-st., corner of Thompson.

MR. CHARLES WARD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Will open for the season on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M. Circulars containing full information can be obtained at No. 807 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., where the classes will meet for arrangements. Circulars can also be obtained at the Academy Assembly Rooms, No. 21 Howard-st., corner of Thompson. For ladies, misses and children, 3 to 6 P. M. For gentlemen, from 7½ to 10½ P. M.

HILLSGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—Is removed from 28 Bond-st. to rooms in Houston-st., in Brooklyn, and 7 Tuesday evenings of each month during the season on Tuesday and Friday. Also, on Wednesday, classes on Saturday, No. 103 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, No. 807 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., where the classes will meet for arrangements. Circulars can also be obtained at the Academy Assembly Rooms, No. 21 Howard-st., corner of Felton. For ladies, misses and children, 3 to 6 P. M. For gentlemen, from 7½ to 10½ P. M.

MRS. C. LAMARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 5 Bond-st., will open for the season on MONDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M. Circulars containing full information can be obtained at the store of Messrs. SMITH & LORD, No. 346 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DANCING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also Misses and Masters, can be accommodated with private lessons at their residences, at No. 64 Clinton-place. Circulars can be obtained at the store of Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner of 19th-st. Address C. A. Ferrero, box No. 1,376 P. O.

DANCING.—A private family residing in West 20th-st. will receive into their family two young gentlemen as pupils, and instruct them in dancing, &c. Address C. A. Ferrero, box No. 1,376 P. O.

DANCING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also Misses and Masters, can be accommodated with private lessons at their residences, at No. 64 Clinton-place. Circulars can be obtained at the store of Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner of 19th-st. Address C. A. Ferrero, box No. 1,376 P. O.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., will open for the season on MONDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M. Circulars containing full information can be obtained at the store of Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner of 19th-st. Address C. A. Ferrero, box No. 1,376 P. O.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 49 to 55 West 23d-st., will open for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars containing terms and full information may be obtained at the store of Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner of 19th-st., or at the Institute.

THE MISSES DANFORTH, having removed to No. 49 West 23d-st., will be ready to receive pupils for instruction on and after MONDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars containing terms and full information may be obtained at the store of Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

PRESCOTT ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars may be obtained at the store of Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner of 19th-st., or by addressing Mrs. LEILA A. SHAW, Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

DOBBS HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, DARLING, CONK.—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars may be obtained at the store of Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner of 19th-st., or by addressing Miss C. M. WHITE, Principal, Darling, Conk.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.....$100 to $150
AMBROTYPE PORTRAITS.....100 to 150
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
SILVER WARE.
do. do.
SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SETS.....$50 00 to $100 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS.....50 00 to 100 00
DIAMOND RINGS.....100 00 to 1,000 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS.....100 00 to 500 00
DIAMOND CROSSES.....50 00 to 250 00
DIAMOND EAR RINGS.....50 00 to 250 00
DIAMOND PINS.....50 00 to 250 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS.....50 00 to 400 00
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS.....$15 00 to $1,500 00
DIAMONDS
Apply at every description.
PLAIN GOLD RINGS.....12 00 to 6 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS.....3 00 to 6 00
GOLD CROSSES.....3 00 to 15 00
GOLD PEN and PENCILS.....5 00 to 20 00
GOLD PENCILS.....3 00 to 10 00
GOLD CHAINS.....6 00 to 40 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS.....10 00 to 50 00
GOLD CHATELAINE or BELT CHAINS.....10 00 to 100 00
GOLD ARGO CHAINS.....10 00 to 50 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 Glasses.....3 00 to 20 00
BRACELETS.....3 00 to 20 00
PINS.....1 00 to 10 00
EAR-RINGS.....1 00 to 10 00
SILVER, OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jewelled.....36
do. do. do.....18
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jewelled.....60
do. do. do.....40
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jewelled.....100 00
do. do. do.....75
MAGIC WATCHES.....100 00
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES.....100 00
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES.....50 00
KEY-WIND CHRONOMETERS.....150 00
COMET CHRONOMETERS.....150 00
DOUBLE-CASE WATCHES.....150 00
DUPLEX WATCHES.....150 00
COMET WATCHES, genuine, warranted.....150 00
do. do. do.....100 00
DEPENDENCY SECOND WATCHES.....150 00
do. do. do.....100 00
JURGENSON WATCHES.....150 00
do. do. do.....100 00
DAGUERREOTYPE WATCHES.....$100 00 to $150

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A few genteel boarders can be accommodated with rooms and board, at No. 79 West 23d-st.

BROOKLYN.—A handsome room with board can be had by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 93 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BROOKLYN.—Rooms and board, with or without, in a private family, with all the modern improvements, at No. 93 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near Wall-st. ferry, a gentleman and wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, in a private family, at No. 93 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, in a private family, at No. 93 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, in a private family, at No. 93 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor, unfurnished.

BOARDING.—A handsome front parlor and bedroom, unfurnished, on second floor, unfurnished.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board, in a private family, with all the modern improvements, at No. 93 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board, in a private family, with all the modern improvements, at No. 93 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen,

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